

**AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS**

1-10 (Cancelled)

11. (Amended) The tester of Claim 10 22, wherein the secondary winding of the step down transformer is current limited.

12. (Original) The tester of Claim 11 whercin the seconday winding of the step down transformer is current limited to approximately 1 A.

13. (Amended)The tester of Claim 10 22 wherein the step down transformer steps down a house voltage to approximately 3 volts.

14. (Amended) The tester of Claim 10 22 including means for disabling the second tester circuit when the first tester circuit is energized.

15. (Original) The tester of Claim 14 wherein the means for disabling the second tester circuit comprises a normally closed relay switch in series with the secondary winding of the step down transformer.

16. (Original) The tester of Claim 15 wherein an activation circuit of the relay is connected in parallel with a primary winding of the step up transformer so that the relay opens when the first tester circuit is energized.

17. – 20. (Cancelled)

21. (Amended)The method of Claim 20 23 including the step of limiting the pulsed current to approximately 1 A.

22. (New) A tester for verifying the integrity of wiring insulation in an electrical circuit comprising:

an alternating current voltage source having a first and second output terminal leads;  
a line lead wire connectable to a line conductor in said electrical circuit;

a neutral lead wire connectable to a neutral conductor in said electrical circuit;  
a ground lead wire connectable to a ground conductor in said electrical circuit;  
a first switch connected to one of either the first or second voltage source output  
terminal leads and switchable between either said line lead wire or said neutral lead wire;  
a second switch connected to the other of either the first or second voltage source  
output terminal leads and switchable between either said neutral lead wire or said ground lead  
wire;  
an ammeter connected in series with and between said voltage source and either said  
first or second switch;  
wherein the alternating current voltage source is a step up transformer; and  
wherein a first tester circuit comprises a secondary winding of the step up transformer,  
the ammeter and the first and second switches and said tester further includes a second tester  
circuit comprising a pulse generator, a primary winding of a step down transformer connected  
to the pulse generator and a secondary winding of the step down transformer connected  
between the neutral lead wire and the ground lead wire.

23. (New) A method of verifying the integrity of wiring insulation in an electrical circuit  
disconnected from a load, wherein the wiring includes at least line and neutral electrical  
conductors, comprising the steps of:

isolating the electrical circuit from a main power supply;  
placing a preselected voltage across the line and neutral electrical conductors of the  
wiring, which is substantially larger than a voltage rating of the main power supply, but  
below a voltage rating of the wiring;  
monitoring the leakage current flowing through the wiring to identify a predetermine  
leakage current indicative of failure of the wiring insulation;  
wherein the wiring includes a ground electrical conductor and the placing step  
sequentially places the preselected voltage across the line and neutral electrical conductors of  
the wiring, across the line and ground electrical conductors of the wiring and across the  
neutral and ground electrical conductors of the wiring;  
wherein if the predetermined leakage current is detected, including the steps of:  
removing the preselected voltage from across the line and neutral electrical conductors  
of the wiring, from across the line and ground electrical conductors of the wiring and from

across the neutral and ground electrical conductors of the wiring;

placing a pulsed current source having a voltage substantially less than the voltage of the main power supply across the neutral and ground conductors of the wiring;

checking with an ammeter for a pulse current along the neutral or ground electrical conductor of the wiring, and if a pulsed current is detected along the ground or neutral electrical conductor of the wiring within the vicinity of the pulsed current source; and

moving the ammeter along the neutral or ground electrical conductor in a direction away from the pulsed current source until the pulsed current is no longer detected to identify the location of a shared/grounded neutral.